The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,575.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 48
——— including postage	„ 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 36
——— including postage	„ 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 18
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers more than one month old	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	7 As. per line.
Second " Ditto ...	4 „ „
Third and succeeding " ...	2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALLER.—March 11th, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. R. W. Waller, of a daughter

XAVIER.—March 12th, at the Mazagon Land Reclamation, the wife of Napoleon Xavier, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bassorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th 22nd	„ Bushire	23rd 6th
„ B. Abbas	11th 25th	„ Lingo	25th 9th
„ Lingo	12th 26th	„ B. Abbas	28th 11th
„ Bushire	15th 29th	„ Muscat	29th 12th
Arrive Bassorah	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 950 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on the 18th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intercolonial Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month, with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P. Commander Charles Day, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 8 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Sabang, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Cowrie	3	„ Singapore	7
„ Mangalore	3	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Cannanore	4	„ Coconada	9
„ Calicut	5	„ Madras	10
„ Cochin	5	„ Negapatam	10
„ Tuticorin	7	„ Galle	13
„ Colombo	8	„ Colombo	14
„ Galle	7	„ Tuticorin	20
„ Negapatam	8	„ Cochin	22
„ Madras	13	„ Calicut	23
„ Coconada	15	„ Cannanore	24
„ Vizagapatam	16	„ Mangalore	25
„ Singapore	20	„ Cowrie	26
Arrive Calcutta	23	Arrive Bombay	29

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Battleton will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th March.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Gorun.	Golwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
	DEPOSITS		FARES.		
First Class	2 6	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Golwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Golwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the Malabar COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry. ..	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry ...	„ Monday.
Mangalore ...	„ Monday.	Cannanore ...	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore ...	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry .	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ..	„ Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY" will be despatched accordingly to the above table on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "REVENUE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Revenue*.

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF CANTON" arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton*.

Bombay, 7th March 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per S. S. "SEA KING," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of S. S. *Sea King*.

Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

IRON SHIP COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "HYDRABAD," Captain R. Baxter, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Baxter will not be responsible for any damage the Goods may sustain after they have once left the Ship's Deck.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

No. 7, Apollo Street, 7th March 1867.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER and MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (LIMITED).—The above Company is prepared to undertake the TRANSMISSION of TELEGRAMS of TEN WORDS to any part of the United Kingdom or the Continent of Europe at a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION on the usual cost of a Message of TWENTY WORDS.

Arrangements can be made whereby the address of Sender and Receiver can be reduced to one word only, thus allowing nine words for the body of the Telegram.

Messages can also be despatched to any part of the United Kingdom via Alexandria or Suez during the interruption of the direct European lines.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, Fort.

HENRY M. COLLINS.

Bombay, 26th February 1867.

NOTICES.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be opened at the undermentioned Treasuries.

Baroda,		15th March.
Rajcote,	(Kattywar)	do.
Bhooj,	(Kutch)	do.
Aden,		1st April.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN,
Controller, Money Order Offices.

Controller Money Order Offices, Bombay, 11th March 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the Estate of ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

PURSUANT to an order made on the seventh instant by the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, the creditors upon this Estate are required to send in their CLAIMS to Mr. GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON at his office in the Elphinstone Circle before the sixth day of April next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of the Assets of the said Estate.—Dated this 11th day of March 1867.

G. R. WILSON,
F. A. SPENCER,
JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Trustees of the Estate of Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

OWING to the NON-RECEIPT of several letters containing ORDERS, &c., from outstations Mr. R. PARTRIDGE requests that his numerous Mofussil customers will address their letters to the "RED BOOT MART, 2, and 3, Hummum Street."

Bombay, 8th March 1867. R. PARTRIDGE.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR LOWSIDED WAGGONS.—The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for constructing 50 LOWSIDED WAGGONS, the Company supplying the Ironwork.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Waggon. The Waggons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders Sealed up and marked "TENDER FOR LOWSIDED WAGGONS," must be lodged at this Office by the 15th of March current.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give SECURITY to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 7th March 1867.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co., CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date, shall not have been paid on the 1st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENC, KILBURN & Co.,
Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART. W. NICOL & Co.,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' ..... 6 per cent.
6 months' ..... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Buildings, 1st Jan. 867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khanagaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the FIRST MARCH, MONTHLY and QUARTERLY TICKETS will be issued at REDUCED RATES between Grant Road, Mahim, Bandora, Pahadee, Berewlee, and Bassein Stations.

Application for Tickets and further particulars to be made to

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 27th February 1867.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M.

1st.—To examine the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1866, already audited.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election, and also to elect one New Director, and Auditors for the current year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1867.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE.—The CREDITORS of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY in India are required on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of April next, to send in their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to Mr. F. A. SPENCER, the Manager of the Arbitrators of the said Estate, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. in the Elphinstone Circle, or in default thereof the Arbitrators will proceed to carry out the provisions of the Deed of arrangement as if there were no further claims on the Estate.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Arbitrators of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Estate.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS without delay, accompanied with all necessary Vouchers, and made up with Interest to 31st July 1866.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of F. B. CAMA & Co.

ALL CREDITORS to this ESTATE are hereby requested to send in their CLAIMS to the undersigned without delay, accompanied with Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866.

J. BEATTIE,
T. F. PUNNETT,
JEHANGHIER RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Trustees to the Estate.

6, Rampart Row, 23rd February 1867.

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held at the Liquidator's Office, on WEDNESDAY 6th March, at 11 A. M., the following Resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by D. Robertson, Esq., seconded by Ruttonjee Bomanjee, Esq.:

"That the Liquidators be requested to take the necessary steps for enforcing payment of the CALL of Rupees Two Hundred upon all the Shares, and that they be authorized to FORFEIT (if they shall think fit to do so) for the benefit of the Company all Shares upon which the said CALL with INTEREST shall not have been paid on or before the 10th April next."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by C. F. Kelly, Esq., seconded by J. V. DeQuadros, Esq.:

"That the name of Mr. James George Smith be added to the list of Liquidators."—Carried unanimously.

GEORGE WHITLEY,
For Liquidators, Bombay Reclamation Company (Ld.)

Bombay, 6th March 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the Branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN,
J. R. ENGLEDUE,
GEO. MACNAIR,
D. CHADWICK,
} Liquidators.

ASHURST MORRIS & Co.,
6, Old Jewry, London E. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3. P. M. for the transaction of the following business:—

"To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last."

"To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. REID who retires, but is eligible for re-election."

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, (opposite the Mint) on MONDAY, the 25th March 1867 at 3 P. M. for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Auditors Accounts' and Statements made up to February 28th 1867.
2. To receive the Directors' Report.
3. To consider the present position and prospects of the Company, and to take the opinion of the Shareholders as to the future course to be adopted.
4. To pass such Resolutions with reference either to the future conduct or winding up of the Company as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, March 11th 1867.

MR. R. PARTRIDGE, RED BOOT MART, begs to announce the arrival of a further small assortment of Gents' Boots and Shoes in Patent, Enamel and Calf, to lace, and with elastic. He has also the honour to intimate that from and after this date, he will be in receipt of regular *Overland* supplies of every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, &c.

R. PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.

2 and 3, Hummum Street, 10th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—A PRIVATE MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY will be held at the Office of Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, situate at No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 3 P. M., to consider the following propositions:—

1. To consider the propriety of taking proper legal measures to remit the *ex parte* judgment obtained by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited), against the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited), on the ground that the debt for which the judgment was given, was improperly contracted, and for which the East Indian Trading and Banking Company is not legally liable.

2. To appoint a Committee for examining the accounts of the Company and consider such other things as may be brought before the Meeting.

All concerned in the matter are requested to attend.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—A DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS in the POUND having been declared by the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of this Bank, Creditors in the China Loan are hereby informed that the above Dividend in respect of their Claims is payable in London on and after 19th instant. Creditors who have not already sent Powers of Attorney are requested to apply at the Bank's Office for forms of same to enable their representatives in London to draw their Dividends. Creditors who have not Agents in London to act for them are requested to apply personally at the Bank's Office here, where arrangements can be made for collecting their Dividends. Claims of Local Depositors will most probably be settled here, of which further Notice will be given. In the meantime those whose claims do not exceed Rs. 500, can receive payment in full.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 11th February 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WE beg to announce that we have commenced Business from the 20th inst. as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and trust by a strict attention to the interests of Constituents to merit and obtain a fair share of public favour.

WEEKLY SALES on WEDNESDAYS at 1 P. M.—for any goods offering.

Special and liberal arrangements entered into with Gentlemen proceeding to England or otherwise breaking up their Establishments.

BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE.

19 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON & CHINA BANK, (LIMITED)—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will receive CLAIMS against the above Company.

After this Notice, no INTEREST will be allowed on Balances, to Credit of Current Accounts.

The undersigned are prepared to pay under Discount Outstanding Fixed Deposit Receipts and Acceptances of the Bank.

CHARLES IGGULDEN,
ALEXANDER THOMSON,
PAUL EDWARD BENDIR,
} Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the 7th day of March 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the outgoing Mail:—

On London at 6 months sight... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
„ „ 3 „ ... 1s. 11½d. „
„ „ 2 „ ... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ „ 1 „ ... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ „ demand ... 1s. 11 9/16d. „

By order,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

NEW AND INFALLIBLE METHOD.—Treatment instantaneous and radical cure of Corns and other excrescences of the Feet, Dr. J. DEFRIES Chiropedist of the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil. Having arrived on a professional visit to this Country, can be consulted every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at "ROYAL HOTEL," Tamarind Lane, Fort, where patients will be treated in a private apartment.

Through the means of a new process, Mr. DEFRIES eradicates the corns from the feet, as also any excrescences on the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails.

He possesses an Elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.

Mr. DEFRIES operates without causing the smallest pain to the patient, who, on the completion of the operation, can wear a tight shoe without special inconvenience to the spot whence the corn may have been extracted.

Mr. DEFRIES possesses a vast number of testimonials of the highest class from Calcutta which are at the service of the public for inspection. He begs that his method may not be confused with that of other Chiropedists. His stay here will be only one month, and he will attend the residence of any patients who may require his professional services. Charges same as at House.

Attested Certificates, received at Hong-Kong, will be produced on application.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 81
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2 3

GLOVES GENTS.

		Rs	A
JOUVIN'S	White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Plongé or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH	White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED	Lisle Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN	Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY	Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongés	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to	4 0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5 0
THE ROMALS Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5 0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot.	3	4 0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors	1	4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors	1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	Per doz	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		7	8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		7	8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		7	8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Black Felt Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a Superfine Sun Hat	6	8
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilas Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY, AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull; no business done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,999 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p.ct	Bank of Bombay ...	99 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Fres. Bank	53 per sh.
2,000,000	500	300	6p6 p.a	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Scinde Banking Company	99 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	10 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	189 per share.
800,000	200	21	.....	China Bank	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 ex-div.
1,500,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular ...	
				London & China ltd.	15 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	89 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	125	9 p ct.	National Bank of India	110 per sh.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	75 p ct pm. ex-di.
600,000	500	300	.....	Royal Bank of Ind.	58 per share.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	56 per share. [al

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	40 per sh.
750,000	500	100	Rs6 p.a	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ...	10 p. share.
250,000	400	130	.....	Financial Assoc. of India and China	40 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,100 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	2p p.a	Elphinstone Land Co.	909 per share.
2,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	109 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	6,000	.....	Frere Land Co. ...	110 p. s.
310,000	5,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ...	45 per share.
200,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	550 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,200	25 p.a	Port Canning ...	190 per share.
2,500,000	10,000	6,200	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	1,085 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	2,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,700
250,000	5,000	2,000	20	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ...	1,012 per share.
900,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ...	350 to 8.0.
150,000	500	500	....	Princess Vingas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
.....	.....	1,050	....	Union Shipping Co Limited ...	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Steam Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	223 per sh.
£20	£15	5 p ct	Do. Act £20 shares	
£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	No quotations.
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
G'Jaunts	at sight ...	99½.
Do.	20 days' sight ...	99.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¾.
Madras...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand ...	219 nominal.
China Bank Bills ...	30 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 9 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	...	...Rs. 88½
... ...	Scrip ... Loan 1860-61	... ...	... 94
... ...	Co.'s	1835-36	... 87
... ...	... ...	1843-44	
... ...	... ...	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1866-67	... 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loans		1864-65	... 103
Five and a half per cent.		... ...	... 109½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...Rs. 10-3-0.
Bank of England Notes	... 10-4
Spanish Dollars	... 225
Gersies	... 220
Mexican Dollars	... 220
German Crowns	... 310
Five-Franc Pieces	... 195
Bar Silver	... 10-8-0
Gold Leaf	... 16-10
Bar Gold 19 oz. English	... 3p. 9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 12TH MARCH.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sevgiaud	260 to 265
Dhollera	215 to 225
Bhownuggur	
Surat	215 to 220
Broach	
Oomrawuttee	215 to 220
Akote	
Khandeish	190 to 190
Barsee	
Comptah	240 to 245
Vingorla	235
Veeravul	180 to 180
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	230 to 235
Akote	
Khandeish	255 to 260
Barsee	
Dhollera	255 to 265
Bhownuggur	
Hingunghaut	270 to 275
Broach	230 to 267
Veeravul	235 to 240
Vingorla	245 to 250

Ready Sales..... 400 Candies.
For Future Delivery...1,300 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

Crscroft, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Peach, Surgeon W., 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Chamier, Major S., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Egutpoora.
Field, Lieutenant Colonel J., 10th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Thoyts, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Surat.
Shewell, Major W. V., Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, on duty, to Poona
Fiest, Lieutenant Colonel J., 10th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Chamier, Major S., Royal Artillery, on furlough, to England.
Nembhard, Major W., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to Europe.
Mander, Lieutenant A., Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Surat.
Mander, Lieutenant A. T., Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Kaira.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 11th March, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following appointment is made:—

9th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant P. H. Greig, General List, to be wing subaltern.

Assistant Surgeon Griffins, 3rd Dragoon Guards, is appointed to the medical charge of the Coast Sanitarium at Deolali.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Blake, at present doing duty at the General Depot is attached to the 99th Foot, for duty.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

The undermentioned officer and soldiers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee by the lower standard:—

Ensign G. B. Humfrey, 49th Foot; Lance Corporal C. B. Blancey, 49th Foot; and Private James McNeill, 49th Foot.

SHIPPING.

MARCH. ARRIVALS.

Fl Westborough ... Davey ... Mauritius, Jan. 24.
Gladiateur ... Contear ... Mauritius, Jan. 22.
Confidence ... McKillar ... London, Oct. 22.
Cardel Mumuga ... Escoda ... Demaun, March 7.
Gallant Nelle ... Weggon ... Madras, Jan. 22.
Andaman ... Anglet ... Zanzibar, Dec. 31.
Kurrachee (s) ... Cuttler ... Kurrachee, March 10.

MARCH. DEPARTURES.

Is Profet de Monique ... Bandon ... Havre.
Taptee (s) ... Drewitz ... Veraval.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Gallant Nelle.—On February 10th, spoke the ship Agincourt, from Rio, bound to Kurrachee, 42 days out, at Lloyd.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub C. Day, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship Melanchy, T. J. Coghill, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Heledyne for Liverpool.
Ship John Bunyon, for Liverpool.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 12 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition.. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

First Lines and under ... ... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ... ... " 0 6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in the week ending 17th November was 29,087; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th November the number was 57,056.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette Press*.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, as which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to The Manager *Bombay Gazette Press*.

Bombay Gazette Press, March, 1867.

GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Proprietor of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, having made large additions to the Stock in Trade, is prepared to execute all kinds of Typographic and Lithographic Printing with the greatest despatch.

Show Boards designed in Colours and Gold, and adapted for exhibition at Railway Stations.

Ball Programmes of the newest designs.

Bills of Lading.

Bills of Exchange.

Bankers' and Merchants' Cheques.

Circulars and every description of Commercial and other Printing.

Plans, Maps, &c., Lithographed in as many colours as may be required.

Account Books of all kinds Printed, Paged, Ruled, and Bound.

Advertisements received for Indian Travellers' Guide. Contracts entered into for advertising at the Railway Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties who have contracted with the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette Press* for the privilege of placing placards at the Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, are requested to forward their Placards to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press* that arrangements may be completed for having the same suspended at the Stations agreed upon.

A number of Placards has been already received but are delayed until others in course of preparation have been sent in.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1867.

TO BE LET, (with immediate possession) some AIRY ROOMS, suitable for offices on the Second Floor of 24, Rampart Row. Apply on the Premises, to the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

LOST—BANK OF INDIA CERTIFICATES OF SHARES, Nos. 5434/57, number of Shares 1178/1181, amount of Shares 24 of the old issue in the name of the late DR. W. HANBURY, any information regarding these may be handed to the Subscriber who will sell them three days from this date. J. A. BROWN.
1, Dean Lane, 13th March 1867.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 19th and 20th instant, on account of Hoolee Holidays.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
Bombay, 12th March, 1867. Secretary & Treasurer.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (*Ld*).—THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant at 3 o'clock, at 27, Meadow Street, to elect Directors and Auditors and to transact such business as may be submitted to the Meeting.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
27, Meadow Street, 12th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard on THURSDAY the 14th instant and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Europe,) Booms, Masts, Boats, Iron Old, Brass Old, Copper Sheathing Old, Firewood, &c. &c., Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars, apply to the undersigned.
GEO. THO. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed for Business on account of the HOLEE (or Hodee) HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY 19th and 20th instant:—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India.
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
A. BERESFORD, Officiating Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited.)
W. H. PEILE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th March 1867.

G. NICOLL & Co. begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay and Out-station that they have just received a large consignment of Ladies', Gentlemens' and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.

LADIES'
Colored Silk and Morocco Boots.
White Jean and Kid do.
Black Kid Light and Walking do.
Cashmere Louse do. do.
Shoes in colored, Morocco, Kid, Cashmere, White and Black Satin.

GENTLEMENS'
Dress Boots { French Glove Kid- / English do. / Kid with Patent Golash. } Walking.
Kid do. Enamelled do.
Kid with High Levant Morocco Golash. do.
The Croquet Boots in Morocco ... do.
The University do. in Kid... do.
The Prince Alfred in do... do.
All Calfskin do ... do.
Brown and Elastic... do.
Buckskin do. do... do.
Canvas do. do... do.
Shooting Boot in Morocco and Calfskin.

SHOES.
Patent Enamelled Kid Morocco Calf and Brown Leathes. Slippers in Great variety.

CHILDRENS'
Boots and Shoes in great variety.
TERM—CASH.
No. 24 Meadow Street.
Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE,
OPPOSITE THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S BOOK DEPOT.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 13TH, MARCH 1867,
GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
OF THE
ABOVE CELEBRATED ARTISTES.
NEW ATHLETIC SPORTS.
NEW OLYMPIC GAMES.
NEW ARIEL FLIGHTS.
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS.
NEW COMIC SCENES.
NEW ANTIPODAQUE WONDERS.
NEW LECTURE ON DENTISTRY,
BY
OLD SHELLBACH AND PETER SIMPLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class.....Rs. 5 | Second Class...Rs. 3
Third Class .....Rs. 1
Children under ten years half price to First and Second Class only.
Tickets to be [redacted] Box Office, Mammoth Pavilion, Esplanade.
A number of R[redacted] the express accommodation of [redacted]s. 29.
Doors open at [redacted]nce at 8½.
FRIDAY, [redacted]H,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has fixed THURSDAY the 21st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House, to appoint a Trustee of the above Estate in the place of MR. JOHN LAIDLOW SCOTT, who is about to leave India.—Dated this 12th day of March 1867. CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees of the Estate of Premchand Roychund.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA, an Insolvent trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that the abovenamed Insolvent be permitted to resume business as a Merchant, he giving up all Claims on his Estate for maintenance and agreeing to make over to his Trustees one half of the net profits he may realize during the next twelve months in excess of Rupees seven hundred per mensem. All persons interested may attend.—Dated this 12th day of March 1867.
CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LUCKMIDASS GIRDHURDASS carrying on business in his own name and also trading in partnership with VELLJEE NARANJEE & Co., Luckmidass Hunsraz, Ramjee Jaitha, Jamnadass Khooshaldass, Nagindass Jamnadass and Padamsey Veerjee, under the Name Style, and Firm of RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS and COMPANY.

Upon hearing MR. CLEARY of the firm of Messrs. LEGGETT AND CLEARY, Attorneys for the abovenamed Insolvent, and on reading the Petition of EDWARD CHAPPLE as Chairman of the Meeting of the Creditors of the said LUCKMIDASS GIRDHURDASS Trading as aforesaid, held on the 8th day of March, instant, and also on reading the Copy of Resolutions passed thereat and duly filed in the honourable Court, and it appearing to me that such Resolutions were duly carried and that the Terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate of the said Insolvent Traders, I do order that the Estate of the said LUCKMIDASS GIRDHURDASS, trading as aforesaid be wound up under the management of Trustees named in the said Resolutions and Petition subject nevertheless as to the remuneration of the said Trustees to such rules as may be hereafter made by the Court, and I do direct that the said Resolutions subject nevertheless as to the remuneration of the Trustees to any rule which may hereafter be made by this Court be confirmed, and I do hereby direct that the order be forthwith advertised in two daily English Newspapers, namely the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*, and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers, namely the *Bombay Samachar* and the *Jame Jamshed*, respectively published in Bombay, and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 12th day of March, 1867.
(SIGNED) C. SARGENT.
LEGGETT & CLEARY, Attorneys.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1867.

THE most satisfactory feature in Mr. Massey's Financial Statement is the half-unconscious admission he makes of the inability of the Central Government at Calcutta to perform with satisfaction to itself or advantage to the country its self-imposed duty of regulating the minutest details of expenditure in all the territories that form the Indian Empire. "The Government of "India," Mr. Massey despairingly says, in explanation of the imperfect nature of his annual estimates, "is charged with the general "superintendence of five great subordinate "Governments and three minor Administrations. It is," he adds, "no easy matter to "exercise a political control over distant "dependencies; and the difficulty of such con"trol is greatly increased when you have to "supply and regulate the expenditure of these "several States, varying as they do in the ex"tent of their territory; in the races by which "they are inhabited; in their social and com"mercial progress; and in every element which "goes to constitute a fixed guide and criterion "in determining according to European ideas "the scale of expenditure suitable to each "particular province." The inevitable conclusion from these premisses is that the Government of India attempts to do what is really impracticable, and that, in justice to India, it is bound to abandon its hopeless efforts to achieve a system of complete centralization, and would do wisely to leave the subordinate Governments free to manage their own affairs. Mr. Massey indeed contends that it has already done this. "We are "compelled," he declares, "to concede a wide "and practically unlimited discretion in such "matters to the Local Governments and Ad"ministrations, who are themselves forced to "grant a large measure of licence to distant "ministerial officers. Thus, we have not one "Budget to deal with, but eight local Budgets "complete in all their parts; and over none of "these Budgets has the Supreme Government "that control which is necessary for the pur"pose of finance." But, unfortunately, the Government of India, though it may be in the end generally forced to give way, submits most reluctantly to its fate, and does infinite mischief by the tenacity with which it continues to grasp the semblance of power. If it cannot control, it can at least by incessant interference disturb the course of business, and interpose the most vexatious impediments to the progress of any works of improvement on which a local Administration may have set its heart. Take, for instance, the scandalous delay caused by the long correspondence needed to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to the plans for the erection of a new European Hospital in Bombay. Is it not a disgraceful thing that such a city as Bombay should be kept *for years* without a building in which decent accommodation would be provided for that class of sick persons who in this country cannot possibly obtain elsewhere than in a public hospital the shelter and careful nursing that they require, merely because a Council at Calcutta composed mainly of men who are utterly ignorant of Bombay take it into their heads to determine what style of architecture is most suitable for this city? There was nothing that Sir Bartle Frere felt more keenly than the meddlesomeness of the Government of India in petty and purely local affairs of this sort; and he rightly considered it almost as a personal affront to himself that, placed as he was in a position of great power and responsibility, he should be exposed to the humiliation of wasting his own valuable time and the time of the chief officers of his Government in replying to the captious criticisms with which men who could understand neither his policy nor the real situation of Bombay assailed the most trifling acts of his administration. The gain to the State that would result from the saving of useless correspondence, if the existing system of false centralization were abolished and if it became possible for subordinate Governments to get anything done without years of tiresome and often angry discussion, might annually be counted in lacs; and a new spirit of energy and independence would be infused into every branch of the public service, that could not fail to be most beneficial to India. We hail, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction, Mr. Massey's announcement that he intends to take one step in the direction of increasing the powers of local Governments by transferring to them, "together "with a corresponding amount of charges of a "local character," the revenue yielded by the new Licence Tax. "These local charges," the Finance Minister frankly says, "are the most unsatisfactory part of the budget."

We can exercise no control over them, for we know nothing about them; and we must either comply implicitly with the requisitions of the Local Governments, or take upon ourselves the responsibility of disallowing such requirements. *In either case we may do mischief.* On the one hand we may sanction an unnecessary charge which has been carelessly endorsed by the head of a department who has no immediate interest in guarding against the waste of public money; on the other hand, by random parsimony, or by a parsimony regulated only by the state of the public revenue, we may check prudent and profitable expenditure. We desire, therefore, that the Local Governments shall in future determine their own expenditure so far as that expenditure concerns merely local objects; and that they shall provide the ways and means for themselves. In the west and various provinces which are united under the dominion of the Crown throughout the continent of India, there are many sources of revenue which might be made available for local purposes, but which could not be used for Imperial objects without giving rise to just complaints of partial exaction, or even of breach of faith. I have been, during the last year, in demi-official correspondence with the heads of the Local Governments on this subject, and from the frank communications which I have been permitted to hold with those eminent persons I have no reason to apprehend any serious difficulty in effecting such a separation of responsibility as I propose; and it will be our endeavour to bring these arrangements to maturity before

We may fairly congratulate Mr. Massey on having, in this important statement of the principles on which the financial administration of India ought to be conducted, prepared the way for much more sweeping reforms than he himself appears to foresee, or than would seem at first sight to be foreshadowed by the appropriation to local purposes of the mere half million of revenue which it is supposed that the Licence Tax will produce.

With regard, however, to the Licence Tax itself, we regret to say that a more thoroughly objectionable measure has never within our recollection been proposed by any Finance Minister in India. The tax combines all the disadvantages with none of the productiveness of an Income Tax; and it has, besides, special demerits of its own. We were disposed, at first, to think well of the principle of the new tax, because we looked upon it as an acknowledgment, however feeble, on Mr. Massey's part, of the great truth that the finances of India can never be placed on a perfectly sound footing without the aid of direct taxation. But, now that the details of Mr. Massey's Bill are before us, we cannot but express our extreme disappointment at the miserable result of what appears to be the Finance Minister's policy of trying to please at once the advocates of direct taxation—with whom, to judge by his remarks on the oppressive and iniquitous salt tax, he himself sympathizes—and the officials of the old school who detest the very name of an Income Tax. Mr. Massey has imposed on the people of India a tax which, while it will press with unusual severity on the poorer classes of traders and professional men, leaves really untouched the great merchants and bankers whom it should be the object of Indian financiers to force to contribute largely towards the support of that Indian Government which exists mainly for their advantage. The tax goes down too low, and it does not come up high enough. The *minimum* limit of income which makes a man liable to this Licence Tax is actually fixed at Rs. 200 a year, so that every domestic servant who gets Rs. 18 a month, and the poorest shopkeepers in the native town, will now be compelled to pay to the State, out of their miserable incomes, Rs. 4 a year, or 2 per cent. on all they earn. Even Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, never contemplated taxing these poor wretches, however hard pressed he might be to pay the debts of the Municipality. The lowest limit to which any Municipal Licence Tax has ever descended is that of "a salary which amounts to "Rs. 50 a month and is less than Rs. 100 a "month." This class of incomes pays in Madras a tax of Rs. 4 a year—precisely the sum which Mr. Massey has determined to levy on incomes of less than one-third the amount of the Madras limit. It is needless to point out how costly and oppressive the collection of such a tax from the very numerous class on whom it will fall must be. But, again, Mr. Massey's *maximum* limit for his highest class of individual traders or professional men is Rs. 10,000 a year. This class is to pay Rs. 500 a year—or 5 per cent. on their whole income. Now, it is quite obvious that this tax will be felt as a very grievous burden by men who have only £1,000 a year, while it will we paid without a thought by the men who have £5,000, or £10,000, or £20,000 a year. The Income Tax, being a percentage on incomes above a certain amount, and not a fee arbitrarily levied on limited classes, fell equally on all taxpayers; and, whatever other objections might be taken to it, no one could allege that it was more oppressive to him than to his neighbours. But this new Licence Tax pinches only the men who can least afford to bear fresh taxation, while the great capitalists are quite unaffected by it. What can be more monstrous than a tax which takes five per cent. out of the income of a hard-working Englishman who must spend all his salary of £1,000 a year to live like a gentleman, and only exacts a fraction of one per cent. from the wealthy money-lender whose revenue amounts to many lacs a year? Yet Mr. Massey boasts that the object of his tax is to obtain money from "large classes of "persons engaged in lucrative occupations who "contribute little or nothing to the revenue." Does he think that he effects this object by letting all the big fish slip through his net, and only catching the small fry? Does he consider this kind of legislation equitable towards the taxpayers, or likely to exalt his own reputation as a financier?

One would like to know, moreover, how Mr. Massey proposes to carry out the new policy of raising great loans for reproductive public works, without the help of some better engine of taxation than a Licence Tax estimated to bring in about half a million a year. Mr. Wilson long ago objected to the practice of raising loans, because there was no money available to pay the interest. He established the Income Tax in order to restore the credit of the State; and if the success of his measures had not been endangered by unfair opposition, or even if Sir Charles Trevelyan had not, to gratify a private grudge, insisted on abolishing the Income Tax before its aid could be dispensed with, the resources of the Government would now have been sufficiently abundant to enable them to undertake works of irrigation on a scale suited to the requirements of the country. But the supporters of a timid and retrograde policy prevailed at Calcutta; and the consequence is that the era of financial deficits is not yet nearly at an end, and that the principles of administration of the Government of India may still be summed up in the pithy phrase—"Meddle and Muddle."

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this morning:—

Mr. Massey, the Indian Finance Minister, has submitted his financial statement for the year in the Viceregal Legislative Council. We publish and comment upon the Budget elsewhere in our present Summary and submit here a brief outline of the results of the past two years and his estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the present. In March, 1866, only a month before the expiry of the year 1865-66 Mr. Massey estimated there would be a deficit of £336,000, but the actual result has been a surplus of nearly £3,000,000. Of this surplus, however, £1,028,189 is a nominal credit arising from a change in the method of accounting which has been recently adopted. The remainder £1,772,000 is a substantial surplus arising from a diminution in home charges and in expenditure for stores; from a recovery of arrears of revenue; and from payment of a sum of £937,000 of railway traffic earnings in the Bombay Presidency which had been retained in deposit in private Banks in violation of the terms of contract. The current financial "year" about to close, comprises only eleven months in consequence of an arrangement to enable the Secretary of State to submit the accounts at an earlier period to the House of Commons. The revenue for the eleven months, ending 31st March, 1867, is estimated at £41,912,530; and the expenditure for the same period at £44,307,777, the result being a deficit of £2,395,247. The Land Revenue, and Salt Revenue, have turned out to be in excess of the estimates, although in the case of the Land Revenue there has been a remission chiefly on account of Orissa of £107,665. But the customs returns have fallen away £135,868, indicating a decided falling off in trade for the year; and the Mint receipts (in consequence of the ample supplies of specie with which the Treasuries are stored) have fallen short of the estimate by £140,200. The opium revenue has fallen short of the estimate by £1,000,000, but Mr. Massey attempts to soften down this great discrepancy, and the revenue derivable from miscellaneous public works is also less by about £520,000. Of the latter sum, £460,000 were expected to be obtained from sales of land in the island of Bombay, the sales having been postponed to a more convenient season. A farther sum of £60,000 is accounted for by the correction of an error in the Budget estimate of Bombay. As regards the expenditure, there has been an increase under every head. The guaranteed interest exceeds the estimate by £409,584; the Home charges are increased by £581,126 on account of the new transport ships and stores for India; the Army estimates by £193,989; &c. the deficit being produced in nearly equal portions by excess of charge and failure of receipt. Upon reference to the year about to begin from March 1867 to March 1868—Mr. Massey opens his estimate with an acknowledgment of the imperious necessity of prosecuting works of irrigation throughout India and announces as the first of a series of loans for such works, that a sum of £700,000 will be borrowed and distributed among the local Governments. Government has discontinued the advances hitherto made for special works in the town and island of Bombay against the proceeds of the land sales in the island. But that the works in progress should not be discontinued. Government lately borrowed £600,000, and it intends to borrow £400,000 more in the ensuing year, that the works may not be interrupted. Government also proposes to borrow a sum of £520,000 during the next three years to enable the Municipality of Calcutta to introduce water into the town. The amount to be borrowed during the next year will probably be £2,000,000. The estimate for the coming year will exceed the estimates for the year about to expire by £515,032. The estimated deficit is thus accounted for—by an increase of interest payable in respect of the new loans; by interest on the assets of prize money; by interest payable to the Railway Companies (under a recent arrangement) on their balances of net traffic receipts. In reference, to the Customs Tariff Mr. Massey has adopted the new classification of the recent Tariff Commission with the exception of the duty on light wines which he leaves unaltered, and machinery which he places on the free list. Mr. Massey expresses a wish that he could have made up the deficiency wholly by indirect taxation. He refuses to be tempted by the addition to the revenue that an increase of the salt tax is supposed to promise, and after recognising the fact that the wealth of India is untaxed he proposes a license tax on trades and professions which shall embrace all classes of the community in respect of salaries or incomes of £20 a year and upwards. The maximum sum on which the tax is chargeable he fixed £1000, and the tax thereon and on all higher incomes was to be £20. We learn, however, that in the passage of the Bill through the Legislative Council the tax has been raised from £20 to £50. Public servants are not to be exempted, but military officers on military service receiving £600 a year, and non-commissioned officers, officers of Police and subordinate Civil servants in receipt of £100 a year are exempted. The produce of the tax as proposed by Mr. Massey is put down at £500,000, but the sweeping addition to the rate will greatly enhance it. It is proposed after the first year that the amount of the tax should be handed over to the several local Governments and administrations for local expenditure. The final feature in Mr. Massey's Budget is a proposal to expend £2,000,000 on the construction of Barracks—one million to be raised by loan and the remaining million to be charged to the revenues of the year.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 18TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Northam*, Captain McCulloch, with the Overland Mail of the above date arrived in harbour at about a quarter to 1 o'clock this morning. She left Suez on the 27th ult. at 1–5 A. M. and Aden on the 5th inst. at 11-55 A. M.

LATEST

Mr. Pigot called upon the other side to produce this document; but Mr. McCulloch, on behalf of Heerjee, denied its existence.

Examination continued: In 1865, the partnership lost, to the extent of about five or six lakhs; but in the beginning of 1866 we had still credit, though we—I mean myself and Muncherjee—had no capital. Heerjee promised to supply four lacs if it was wanted. The firm got into difficulties in the beginning of July, and I then asked Heerjee to help us, but he declined. I saw him for a second time on the subject, on the 5th or 6th July (at his house at Malabar Hill) when he again declined, saying he had no money. A statement of the affairs of the partnership was afterwards prepared at my direction, by Tribhowan, and shown to Mr. Alexander Stewart. I was advised that on the face of that statement the firm was not insolvent. I don't know where that document is now. Afterwards I saw Cowasjee Jehangeer, who recommended that we should stop payment; and I again saw Heerjee, who still refused assistance. There was unrealised property at this time belonging to the firm, and Heerjee told me that Cowasjee had said to him that Messrs. Gaddum and Co., creditors of the firm to the extent of a lakh and a half, should be secured, as there was danger of a criminal prosecution for having obtained money under false pretences by drawing on the London firm of that house. The title deeds of two houses, one of which had been bought by myself before the partnership, and the other by the partnership, were consequently handed over to Gaddum and Co. These title deeds had been in Heerjee's possession. After this I saw Heerjee at his house; he embraced me on meeting me, and said "we" would get out of the difficulty and go on again together, and he recommended that I should call a meeting of our creditors. I saw several creditors and afterwards (on the 23rd July) went again to Heerjee. I said to Muncherjee in the presence of Heerjee —"you don't know the transactions between myself and Heerjee, on which there was a large profit, which may all be considered as gone" And I asked Heerjee "where is all your first acquired wealth gone," and Heerjee replied that he had only Rs. 50,000. I then said to Heerjee that no one could get credit to the extent of fifty lacs who possessed only fifty thousand; and I also said—"If I had known this I would not have joined you as a partner and would not have given up my respectable employment." He did not answer this, but came along with me to the Fort in my carriage. I told him in coming along that as he was known by some persons to have been a partner, and as he had not given any assistance, he might be punished very severely by the Court. It was decided to stop payment, and I consequently instructed my solicitor to call a meeting of the creditors, which was fixed for the 31st July. We went round to the creditors, and the meeting was postponed. When he saw Heerjee, told him that the meeting was postponed. Heerjee came to the office afterwards and his solicitor came in subsequently. When the insolvent wanted to make an arrangement he went to Heerjee and told him that if he and Cowasjee would waive their claim a compromise could be made with the other creditors. Heerjee said by that very act he would become a partner, Cowasjee then said, striking the palm of witness' hand, that if he went on their side he could get three lacs of rupees. They then agreed to withdraw their claims but subsequently Heerjee retracted from this agreement. It was suggested that insolvent should prepare a statement and it was said that four lacs should be raised and a compromise could then be made with the other creditors. Heerjee objected to give four annas in the rupee in his own name as that would make it appear that he was a partner. Witness was arrested on that day (9th August) at 3 o'clock. Ha was liberated by his brother about three hours afterwards. Had no conversation *or communication* with Heerjee or Cowasjee since that time. Shortly after that filed his petition. Witness, while he was in the firm, selected cotton and directed the methas were to write to in respect of shipments.

The Court here adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VOICE FROM THE GHARRY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In common with others of my caste I must confess to a jealousy of its peculiar privileges, yet I was far from displeased that you should even a member of the bovine community to express his sentiments publicly in your paper of Monday. Apart from any desire to criticise his remarks which seem to have been an apology for having offended some "fine gentleman" by obtruding his "unsightly corse betwixt the wind and his nobility," I yet think he hardly needed to call the gentleman "rude," "fine" or "staring" as he probably meant no harm either to "Bos" or to the presiding genius that urged him onward, and who was no doubt obliged to perform his due mileage on pain of dismissal. "Bos's" ideas of humanity in a beef-eating community are no doubt correct, we do not yet like the Abyssinians treat the beast as a mere walking joint, though appearances are certainly against us. The flesh marks, however, except those made by the farriers or veterinary's burning iron, are produced *much more gradually* with us than with them. And an unfeeling selfishness seems to lead us to imitate practically the humanity of the ignorant groom to whom was entrusted the operation of shortening the candal appendage of his master's dog; and who not wishing to become a monster by hacking it off at a stroke, humanely cut it inch by inch on successive mornings. On the whole, apart from the gentle hit at the "staring gentleman" the remarks of "Bos" were temperate and good natured, though he seems to have been ignorant that a fine was imposable by the magistrate for the unsightly appearance he presented. Still, if in the progress of social development we over arrive at a *bovine franchise* I trust your correspondent "Bos" may be among the first entrusted with the responsibility of exercising it; and then doubtless the feelings of himself and fellows will be more respected and the eyes of wayfarers less often offended.

Bombay, 12th March. A BEEF-EATER.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S DECISION IN REGARD TO CUTCHA CONTRACTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As Sir Joseph Arnould's remarks in his decision in the case of Heerjee Bhimsey & Co. *vs.* Jules Siegfried & Co. may lead people to suppose that in the course of my examination as a witness, I gave expression to some novel or "ingenious" views on the subject of cutcha contracts, I think it well to let it be known what I actually did say on the occasion.

I was asked the question "when is it necessary for a person on whose behalf a cutcha contract has been made, to give a reply as to whether or not he accepts the contract?" I need hardly tell mercantile men that this question is not a simple one to answer, as there is, so far as I am aware, no custom in the matter, and consequently, in the absence of a custom, the question has merely to be decided on ordinary or commonsense principles. I therefore replied that if a contract is made with a condition that it is in the vendee's option to confirm it or not as he pleases, or, to use the ordinary phrase, 'subject to his approval,' it cannot be considered as binding on him till he has given his answer—and further that if the vendor should have cause to complain of delay in getting this answer he has the right to insist on either receiving it at once, or cancelling the contract altogether,—but he cannot if he fails to adopt this course hold the vendee to a contract the terms of which have not been complied with.

I gave this reply to the question put to me, without any knowledge of the circumstances of the case under consideration, further than that they referred to a cutcha contract, and I leave it to be judged whether or not my answer was fair and reasonable in the circumstances. Had I been conversant with all the evidence which had previously been given, as I am now after reading the report in the newspapers, I might, in view of the evidence for the prosecution, have arrived at the conclusion that the defendants had by not returning the contract within the time stipulated for doing so, to all intents confirmed the same—but that is a separate question having reference to special facts, and not to the general principle on which I had been interrogated. I still adhere to the opinion that a contract made conditionally on an answer, yes or no, from the vendee, cannot be held to be confirmed till that answer has been given.

I had no intention of referring to the Judge's remarks, and have only been led to do so by the letter in your issue this morning, signed "Judicial", in which allusion is made to "some possible law which Mr. Hunter seems to have been allowed to propound." I make no pretention to being of a legal turn of mind, or to propound new ideas on legal questions, and therefore think it right that the very simple opinion which I expressed should be read in connection with the Judge's, and your correspondent's remarks.

I agree with what your correspondent says as to its being an unusual and improper feature in a legal decision to make comparative or distinguishing remarks on mercantile firms. The Bank parlour and not the Bench is the proper place for discussing a subject of this nature. If Sir Joseph Arnould wished it to be known that his decision was arrived at from the evidence of leading merchants, it would have been sufficient to have mentioned the names of the witnesses and of the firms to which they belong.—

Yours, &c.,
A. J. HUNTER.
Bombay, 12th March.

THE BUDGET.

AT the meeting of the Governor General's Council on the 5th inst, the Right Hon. Mr. Massey delivered his Financial Statement. A large body of gentlemen were present on the occasion, several ladies also gracing the assembly. Mr. Massey said:—

SIR,—The statement which I have to make in submitting to the Council the annual exposition of the revenue and expenditure of the country comprises three separate accounts; namely, the ascertained balance of the year which has last expired; the estimate partly founded on ascertained figures of the current year; and the estimates with the provision of ways and means for the service of the year next succeeding the present year. The two latter estimates are always subject to disturbing agencies which do not affect the financial systems of other countries, or do not affect them in the like degree. The Government of India is charged with the general superintendence of five great subordinate Governments, and three minor administrations. It is no easy matter to exercise a political control over distant dependencies; and the difficulty of such control is greatly increased when you have to supply and regulate the expenditure of these several States, varying as they do in the extent of their territory; in the races by which they are inhabited; in their social and commercial progress; and in every element which goes to constitute a fixed guide and criterion in determining, according to European ideas, the scale of expenditure suitable to each particular province. Accordingly we are compelled to concede a wide, and practically an unlimited discretion in such matters to the Local Governments and administrations, who are themselves forced to grant a large measure of freedom to distant ministerial officers. Thus we have not one Budget to deal with, but eight local Budgets complete in all their parts; and over neither one of these eight Budgets has the Supreme Government a local control which is necessary for the purpose of finance. In addition to these difficulties, the financial administration of Her Majesty's Indian Empire is further involved by the separate treasury and separate account which are necessarily maintained by the Secretary of State, and over which the Indian Government has of course no control whatever. I make these observations for the purpose of explaining to the Council, that they must not expect from my statements, or from the statements of any successor of mine under similar circumstances, anything more than an exhibition of Indian accounts, which shall approximate to the truth. The very first statement which I have to make is a singular illustration of these remarks. In March last, a few weeks before the close of the financial year, I was advised that a deficit of £336,000 would represent the state of the accounts of that year. The actual result has been a surplus of nearly three millions. You will readily understand that a considerable portion of this astounding discrepancy is attributable to the precise method of accounting which has been adopted with so much benefit, in pursuance of the recent report of the Commissioners of Account and Audit. In fact, upwards of a million of the sum which I have named is disposed of in the adjustment of the Registers of the Loan Department and the General Books of the Government of India on the transfer of the management of the Public Debt to the Bank of Bengal. According to the new Budget system, it is necessary that these debits and credits should be passed through the account of Income and Expenditure, but they represent no real transaction, and strictly matters of account, terminating in a nominal credit to the Government of £1,028,159. But the remainder, or £1,772,000, is for the most part substantial, being made up in nearly equal proportions of short expenditure, and the recovery of arrears of revenue. Thus the home expenditure, turned out to be less by £3,500,000 than the estimate, and of the large amounts of £1,674,000 drawn for stores, less than one-half has been spent, the saving being £566,000. Again £937,000 appear to the credit side from a payment of that amount of Railway traffic earnings in the Bombay Presidency, which had been retained in deposit in private Banks by the Railway Boards, contrary to the terms of the contract, which require the prompt payment of the gross earnings into the Civil Treasuries, which payments have latterly been regularly made by the Railways in the two other Presidencies. This sum of £937,000, of which no account had been rendered when the Regular Estimate of last year was framed, has *pro tanto* reduced the charge for guaranteed interest, and accounts for the difference between the estimated cash balance and the actual cash balance at the close of last year.

With these explanations, I leave the accounts of 1865-66.

When I come to the Regular Estimate for the current year, I have a more difficult task, for I must present it to you in an incomplete form, in consequence of the change which has taken place in the official year. Soon after the Financial Statement had been made last year the Government was desired by the late Secretary of State to make provision, if possible, for the early submission of the Indian accounts at such a period as would enable the House of Commons to take them into consideration at an earlier period of the Session than was practicable under the then existing arrangement. The result was that we proposed to close the accounts of the year on the 31st of March instead of the 30th of April, and this arrangement was assented to by the secretary of State. In comparing, therefore, this Regular with the Budget Estimate, the Council will bear in mind that I have to compare and estimate which was made for 12 months, with an estimate for a year which is to terminate in 11 months. It has been found extremely difficult to frame a sub-estimate of the proportion of outlying income and charge which are to be assigned to the missing month, and therefore it would be fallacious to rely upon the broken transactions of a mutilated year as representing accurately the financial results of a complete year. Notwithstanding the various depressing influences of the present year, it is satisfactory to state, that with four exceptions, the estimates of March last have been well maintained under every head. The Land Revenue, although not remitted £107,5-5 chiefly on account of Orissa, exceeds the estimate by £10,835, credit being taken for the month of April of which we are deprived. In Excise there is a small increase, and the Stamp Revenue for 11 months is better than the estimate for the year, owing partly to larger sales of Government stock in Bengal; but as these increased sales have not been attended with diminished imports, the flourishing state of this branch of the revenue is an indication of the well-being of the mass of the people. On the other hand, the stagnation of trade has manifested itself in the falling off of the Customs Returns, to the amount of £135,805, while a deficiency in the Mint receipts of £140,20- is chiefly attributable to a falling off in the coinage of copper, in consequence of the ample supplies of specie with which the Treasuries are stored. But the short receipts occur mainly under Opium and Public Works. These two heads alone account for more than two millions of the deficit; but of these two millions I shall show you that the greater part is nominal. The difference between the Budget Estimate and the Regular Estimate of the Opium Revenue, is £1,624,300. From this must be deducted £692,284 for the estimated amount of the sales in Bengal, and the passes to be taken out in Bombay in the month of April, which are not included in consequence of the new arrangement in the present Financial year. From the £932,016 which remain, must be made a further reduction of £691,600 in respect of 5,320 chests, which, though included in the Estimate, have not been brought forward in consequence of their being in excess of the number which the Government had announced for sale during the current year. Deducting these figures, therefore, namely the sum of £692,284 for Opium, which will be realised in the first month of the next Financial year, but which properly belongs to the last month of the current year, and a sum of £691,600, which we have failed to realise owing to the inadvertence which I have mentioned in the preparation of the Budget Estimate, the balance, £220,416, represents the actual difference between the estimated proceeds and the sale of the Bengal drug. My estimate was Rs. 1,300 per chest; but the sales have yielded an average only of Rs. 1,248. To this difference of £220,416 must be added about £20,600 on account of a slight falling off in the passes taken out at Bombay.

The fourth and last head of revenue which is deficient, is Miscellaneous and Public Works, the receipts from which will be less than the estimate by about £520,000. But this amount also is nominal. Of £460,000 which we had expected to obtain from the sale of lands in the Island of Bombay, we have realised nothing, the sales having been postponed to a more favourable season. This figure, in fact, represents a debt of which we have not received payment, as we expected, but for which we hold ample security. The remaining £60,000 is accounted for by the correction of an error in the Budget Estimate of Bombay. The Regular Estimate is, therefore, really less than the Budget Estimate by £135,805 under Customs; by £140,200 under Mint; and by £220,416 under Opium; in the whole, by £516,484.

These figures are used only for the purpose of showing that the falling off in the revenue during the year has not been considerable; and that the failure, such as it is, has, with the single exception of the Mint, been confined to those sources which are necessarily affected by a season of commercial distress. The expenditure, on the other hand, shows an increase under every head. Guaranteed interest exceeds the estimate by £401,584, owing partly to the exclusion of the April accounts, and partly to the reduction of Railway receipts and increased expenditure, caused by the interruption of the traffic on the Bengal and Bombay lines by the floods of last year. The Home Charges are increased by £581,120 on account of the ships and stores sent out for India. It was intended that this service should have been provided for by a loan, and that one twenty-fifth part of the loan should be repaid annually. A Committee which was appointed to report on the whole question, including the requisite financial arrangements, properly assumed in their report that this capital charge of above one million sterling should not be written off in full against the income of the years in which the money might be disbursed, but should be spread over twenty-five years, by annually debiting income with only one twenty-fifth part of the whole outlay.

Eventually, the money was provided from the Cash Balance, instead of being borrowed. Had the original intention been adhered to, the annual charge for the vessels for the Overland Transport Service would have been £45,041, instead of the large capital charge which has been spread over a period of only 3 years.

If to these charges we add £193,989 to the Army Estimates; £66,962 for the purchase and repair of ships, and placing additional vessels in commission in Bombay; and £59,000 to the Nizam in payment of the balance due to His Highness under the treatry, on making up the accounts of the "Assigned Districts," the principal augmentations of charge will have been noticed.

The sum total of expenditure for the 11 months which comprises the current Financial year will be £44,307,777. The receipts for the same period will be £41,912,539, the result being a deficit of £2,395,247

This deficit, as I have shown, is produced in nearly equal portions by excess of charge and failure of receipt. We have realised £691,600 less than the estimate of the Opium sales on account of 5,320 chests which we were precluded from bringing to the hammer, and we have lost £210,416 from deficiency of prices; being a total of £902,016. Add to this £276,068 for falling off in Customs and Mint. On the other side, the expenditure, as I have shown, is to about the same extent in excess of the estimate. Large as the deficit may be, and it is impossible, owing to the exceptional curtailment of the year, to state the figure more than an approximation to accuracy, it loses much of its formidable character when we consider that it is produced by causes in no degree affecting either the stability of our resources, or indicating a permanent augmentation of expenditure. And we derive further consolation from the state of our cash balances. According to my estimate in March last, we should have entered upon the present year with a balance of £12,539,366. But our balance on the 1st of May was £13,771,025, being £912,259 better than the estimate. This addition, together with the loan of £600,000 raised in January, will increase the amount at which I stated the cash balance for the close of the current year by £625,471. Notwithstanding the adverse state of the balance sheet, we shall close the year with £11,132,133 instead of £10,506,659, the estimate of last March.

The year about to close has been one of great adversity. Disaster and discredit, almost unparalleled in their extent and duration have prostrated commercial enterprise not only in this country, but in England, where every interest, excepting always the irrepressible public revenue, has suffered more or less, and is suffering from similar causes. We may congratulate ourselves, however, that India, with one notable exception, has weathered the storm without suffering much more damage than has been caused by the temporary cessation of the steady progress she has been making for some years. Trade is stagnant, and confidence has been checked; but the commercial honour of the country is unmaintained; and credit, though sharing in the general depression, is not, I trust, substantially or permanently impaired

The exception to which I have referred is of course Bombay. But the ruin which has befallen Bombay is strictly exceptional and local. The crisis which has affected all commercial enterprise has precipitated her fall; but that fall was inevitable, though the surrounding atmosphere had been of unclouded prosperity. Bombay, however, has suffered and has repented. She has great natural advantages, and is rapidly augmenting those advantages by means of the converging lines of railway, which will convey a large share of the wealth and trade of India to her ports. She still numbers among her merchants many men of ascertained position, men of honour, and men of business; and if bitter experience can never be of any avail in teaching a practical lesson, the banking business and commercial enterprise of Bombay will for the future be something better than mere gambling speculation.

Sir, I have spoken of commercial depression, from which India has suffered in common with England and other parts of the world. But during the past year, India has been afflicted with a calamity far more grievous than any form of commercial disaster. A whole province has been desolated by famine, and other districts have partially suffered by a similar visitation. I need not dwell upon a topic which has been uppermost in the public mind of this country for many months. I am almost ashamed to mention it in connection with balance sheets and estimates; but as a matter of fact, I am bound to notice the famine as prominent among other causes which have had an unfavourable effect on the finances of the year.

I now proceed to lay before you the Estimates for the year which is about to commence. But before I enter upon this statement, I must advert to a change which has been recently adopted in dealing with one of the most important and the most interesting branches of our expenditure. The Land Revenue is not grant for Public Works which relates to what are stated in the accounts as Agricultural Improvements, but which are better known by the description of Irrigation Works. The progress of these undertakings has been hitherto retarded by various causes, some of which I took occasion to notice in my Financial Statement last year. One of them the conflict of opinion as to the best mode of planning these vast and costly works; but this has been removed by the able and comprehensive Report of the Committee on the Ganges Canal, appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy in the early part of last year; and the conclusions arrived at in that Report have been adopted by the Government of India with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. If any doubt has hitherto existed as to expediency of engaging in great and costly schemes of irrigation, that doubt has been completely dispelled by the lamentable events of the last year. There can be no deliberation in dealing with famine; and the issue forced upon the Government has been, not whether it shall engage in speculation which may yield an uncertain profit, but whether whole districts of the country shall be exposed to a periodical depopulation for want of those preventive measures which human power can command. Irrigation, Sir, in India is the great question of the day as the repeal of the Corn Laws, and unrestricted commerce, were the great questions in England in days gone by; but all that the repeal of the Corn Laws and Free Trade have done for the people of England is more than all we could do for the people of India by works which will fertilize their fields, and place their means of subsistence beyond the reach of accidents, which indeed are not so much accidents as events of ordinary, and almost regular recurrence.

Sir, I have said that this question should not be considered mainly as one of profit and loss. Assuredly it should be taken up on far higher considerations. But it were certain that the twenty or thirty millions of money which from first to last will be required by these operations would yield no return, the State would still be bound by the highest sense of duty to undertake them. But, so far from this being the case, there is every reason to believe, as is the admitted fact, and the Government have been blamed for the jealousy with which they have been supposed to exclude private companies eager to enter upon a field of such profitable enterprise, that the same thing, I am not sanguine in my expectation of large returns upon the whole of these undertakings. Making allowances for the money which will be wasted, and for the mistakes which will be made in the construction of works of such magnitude, and of which our experience is imperfect, I do not calculate upon obtaining for many years to come, much more than will cover the interest and sinking fund of the capital invested, and I shall be content to leave it to some unborn successor of mine to congratulate the Council upon being in the position to declare a considerable portion of the public charge, from the profits of re-servoirs and canals. But whether these works are to be profitable or unprofitable, we have resolved to undertake them without delay, and on a scale as large as the immediate resources in skill, labour, and materials will permit. Money will not be wanting to any amount that may be required, but a large and sustained expenditure for an extraordinary service such as this, cannot be met out of the ordinary revenue. Sir, we can no longer be dependent on the resources from which irrigation works have hitherto been supplied. Our surplus years are few and far between; and our Cash Balances are not more than sufficient for the ordinary demands of the public service. We have resolved, therefore, with the hearty approval of the Secretary of State, who has enjoined the Government to spare no means for the furtherance of this object, to borrow the necessary funds for this branch of public works. From henceforth, therefore, the estimate for irrigation works will be removed from current account to Debt; in other words, the annual charge for the construction of canals, reservoirs, and other works of this class will be provided for by loans, and the interest of these loans only will be charged to the expenditure of the year. The amount which will be required during the ensuing year for distribution to the Local Governments on account of irrigation works does not exceed £700,000; I wish it were double or treble that amount. But hasty preparations for large expenditure on such projects would be ill made; in addition to this sum, an outlay not exceeding £200,000 on the commencement of the great works for utilizing the waters of the Soane. This project, for which the plans and estimates have long since been completed, has been delayed by negotiations with the Rewah Durbar Company, having control over the only practicable line of communication with the work, but who pressed for the concession of a still more extensive scheme. It is doubtful if the Company, in the present state of the money market, will be able to fulfil their contract; and in that case they should fail, the Government are ready and willing to proceed with the work. While I am on the subject of loans, I may as well add that we have discontinued the advance which have hitherto been made for special works in the Island of Bombay, in consequence of the sales of the land sales in the island. The sales having been suspended for the present on account of the total cessation of speculative enterprize, it is no longer possible to balance those transactions with the receipts. We are also unwilling that the works at Bombay should be discontinued, we lately borrowed £600,000 and intend to borrow £400,000 more in the ensuing year that the works may not be interrupted. We are also in communication with the Government of Bengal on the subject of an advance to the Municipality of Calcutta of a sum of £520,000 in three years to enable them to proceed with the water works so necessary for the health of the town. Altogether, we shall provide for and borrow to the extent of £2,000,000 during the year 1867-68. Works of great public utility will thus be promoted without any strain upon the revenue, and the cash balances will be kept full.

The only other alterations which have been made in the accounts are the removal from the balance sheet of Revenue and Expenditure of the estimates for the Straits Settlements, which will be detached from the Government of India and the consequent omission of the receipts and charges also of the estimates for the East and West Berars. As the revenues of these districts, commonly called the Assigned Districts, like the revenues of Mysore, are collected and administered in trust for the Native Government, they have properly no place in the Indian accounts.

The expenditure for the coming year will exceed the estimates of the year about to expire by £515,032, the difference between consolidated Fund charges, to, and large deduction from, charge. This increase is chiefly accounted for by special and temporary charges, and though part of it is nominal, owing to transfers, there remains, with the exception of Opium, a steady increase under almost every head of service. I need not trouble the Council by explanations on those items in which the variation either one way or the other is caused by transfers in account, nor will I dwell on petty details; but merely refer to those points which require special notice. The interest heads show an aggregate increase of £350,000, partly accounted for by interest on the new Debenture Loan of £600,000; by interest on the assets of the Bombay Mint; by interest payable to the Railway Companies, in accordance with a recent arrangement by which the companies are allowed interest on their balances of net Traffic Receipts; and by a provision of half a year's interest on the projected loan of two millions for reproductive works, and works chargeable to the Bombay Special Fund.

The increase of £117,753 under Land Revenue is due partly to the transfer of petty charges from the Public Works Department but mainly to increased salaries to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, Oudh, North-West Provinces, and Punjab. The cost of the Telegraph Department is necessarily augmented by £113,688 on account of the Indo-European Line, the receipts of which are credited to the Revenues of India. The charge for Law and Justice exceeds the first estimate by £271,914, the greater part of which is caused by the improved salaries of Uncovenanted Judges, and ministerial officers in the three Presidencies; and a portion is due to stores supplied to the Persian Mission under Sir Lewis Pelly. The advance of £59,448 under Police is caused by the organization of a body of Railway Police, and the repairs of police stations formerly charged to the Public Works Department. An excess expenditure of £34,200 occurs under Marine in consequence of new ships having been put in commission in Bombay; and of services to the Indo-European Telegraph. The head of Education, Science, and Art, as usual, shows steady progress. The increase next year will be to £72,000; but as this increase is chiefly on account of grants-in-aid, and thus represents the efforts of the public to promote the cause of education, the additional charge will be a subject for congratulation rather than otherwise. I do not know that I can say so much for an increase of £106,885 which appears under the next head of the account, allowances and assignments under Treaties and Engagements. The pecuniary embarrassments of Prince Azim Jah, together with the question of making a permanent provision for the future maintenance of His Highness in a position suitable to his rank, have frequently been under the consideration of Parliament and Her Majesty's Government. The result is that it has been determined to assign £150,000 for the payment of the Prince's debts, and to provide an additional annual allowance of £15,000, which will be distributed with His Highness' concurrence in such proportions as appear best adapted to secure the future dignity and independence of the Prince and his family. I have only to notice one other head, that of Miscellaneous, which contains an item of melancholy import. The Government will have to remit next year £140,000 for the purchase of grain for the population of Orissa. Of this sum of £140,000, it is estimated that £230,000 will be recovered; and the balance £150,000, represents the difference between the price at which the grain will be bought, and the price at which it will be sold, and this difference is charged to Revenue.

The Army Estimates call for no particular remark. Comparing Budget Estimate with Budget Estimate, (for comparison between the Budget Estimate and the Regular Estimate for 11 months would be quite impracticable), there is a saving of £520,994, which is accounted for by the removal of the charges for the Berars and the Straits, and transfers of charges for beer and rum to the Home Accounts, and by leaving out the estimate for freight for the Reliefs who will henceforth be conveyed by the new Steam Transports.

The result of these figures, and of others which I have not noticed in the general statement, is an aggregate increase, as compared with the Budget Estimate of the current year, of £515,032.

But before I leave this part of the subject, I will notice the special votes chargeable by which expenditure of the ensuing year will be exceptionally increased. There will first be £240,000 for Transport ships, £165,000 in payment of the debts and provision for Prince Azim Jah, £150,000 loss on the sale of grain in Orissa, and Land Revenue remitted to the amount of £30,000 on account of the famine; the whole amount being £585,000,

I need not trouble the Council in detail with observations on the majority of the items on the Receipt side of the sheet. Land Revenue shows the ordinary rate of progress, which is a falling off, indeed, on a comparison of the Budget figures of the present year and those for 1867-8 of £200,000, but excluding the Eastern Settlements and the Berars, there is in fact an improvement of the revenue to nearly that amount, notwithstanding the remission in Orissa. Some of this improvement is due to waste lands brought into cultivation, and to enhanced rents in Madras and Oudh from settled settlements. In Madras there is also an improvement of £94,000 in Abkaree Receipts.

Upon the next item, that of Customs, I must trouble you at greater length.

The Council are aware that the Customs Tariff has been revised by a committee with a view to the better classification of the articles to a re-adjustment of which duties and charges, and to the removal of duties not remunerative to the revenue as they may be obstructive to trade. The Committee have prepared a new classification which renders the Tariff far more simple and intelligible than it is at present. Instead of enumerating certain articles which shall be free, and leaving every other article subject to duty, the Committee have adopted the opposite plan of enumerating the articles which are to pay Custom duties, every article not enumerated being free. Such is the mode in which the English Tariff is formed, and though its adoption in this country may be attended with some small loss of revenue, that sacrifice is compensated by the liberation of commerce from petty charges, which, though they may not be grievous, are vexatious, and obstructive to the transactions of business. But the Committee propose more important changes. They have removed from the column of charge upwards of 40 articles, leaving only 97 articles further reduced to 65 classes of articles upon which duty is to be collected; and they abolish export duties on 88 articles, retaining 9 classes of articles only on the export list. The amount of revenue which will be lost by this large remission of duty is £122,000, but this includes a sum of £76,000 formerly paid by saltpetre, though from the decay of the trade this product has not lately yielded any appreciable revenue. The loss of revenue, therefore, properly attributable to the reduction of the Tariff recommended by the Committee does not exceed £46,000, additional to which £16,000, the amount of import duty given up, the loss is about £62,000, but adding £76,000 for saltpetre, the Customs revenue in diminished by about £140,000 a year. As a compensation for the loss, the Committee suggest that the export duty on grain, which is at present 2 annas a maund, should be increased; and they point out that every anna of additional duty would yield £160,000. This measure is urged by the Committee as only relieving the revenue from a burden which would greatly aid to the prosperity of the country. If we leave out the Land Revenue, which I repeat is more a rent than a tax, the people of India are no longer subjected to any form of direct taxation. But, though indirect taxation is the mode of raising the revenue most acceptable to the people of this country, as it is to the people of every other country, and is so far preferable to direct taxation does not reach. The greater part of the excise, and a fair proportion of the Import Duties, are drawn from the bulk of the population, upon whom the Salt Tax almost exclusively falls. The stamps, which yield less than either Abkaree or Customs, mainly represent the profit which the State derives from the transactions of property and commerce.

It would be idle to discuss the questions whether the landholder contributes his just proportion to the public service. His contribution has been fixed by the terms of the settlement, and he cannot justly be subjected to any direct tax which does not equally include other classes of the community. For a similar reason, the landholder cannot be singled out. A tax upon public servants would be simply a reduction of salaries, a measure which is governed by considerations wholly distinct from those which determine the imposition or the assessment of a tax. But some of those objections apply to professions and trades. Taxes upon certain callings, occupations, and trades have long been established in the system of English finance, and yield nearly two millions a year; they existed before the Income Tax, and have been continued without abatement during all changes which the Income Tax has undergone.

I will not weary the Council with statistical details. It is sufficiently shown by the Income Tax returns that there are large classes of persons engaged in trade and commerce who contribute little or nothing to the revenue.

We propose to place a moderate duty on these classes in the shape of Licence Tax. In 1859 a tax of this description, but on a very extensive scale—partaking, in fact, of the nature of a special Income Tax—was passed after much discussion in the Legislative Council, but was never carried into execution, having been merged in the general Income Tax adopted by Mr. Wilson. A Licence Tax was subsequently enacted under the administration of Mr. Laing as auxiliary to the Income Tax, but was withdrawn after it had been partially collected, by reason of the improved state of the revenue. The Licence Tax, which I shall presently lay upon the table, is one of an exceedingly moderate character. Commencing at the point at which the Income Tax originally commenced, namely, Rs. 200 yearly, and terminating at Rs 13,000, it is divided into five classes, the maximum assessment, that is, the assessment on the lowest estimated income of each class, being 5 per cent. Joint Stock Companies are placed in a separate class. Thus the tax upon the lowest class from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 yearly will be 3 rupees; the highest payment by any person or partnership will be Rs. 200 yearly. The highest payment by any Joint Stock Company will be Rs. 3,000.

After the observations which I have made upon the position of public servants with reference to measures of direct taxation, the Council will possibly not be prepared to hear that public servants are not to be exempt; or rather that they are to be subjected to the tax by a special provision. I do not undertake to maintain this this part of the Bill is strictly in accordance with the principles on which it has been framed; but looking back to the history of 1859, when Sir H. Harington's measure was nearly defeated by an opposition headed by no less a person than the Chief Justice, on account of the exemption of the services; and considering that it would ill become the Government to insist on the exemption of its officers from a public burden, if such a claim was questionable, we have inserted a clause in the Bill providing that there shall be deducted from the salaries of public servants the amount of duty to which they would be liable if such salaries were derived from professions or trades. Following, however, a precedent in the Income Tax, all military officers under the rank of field officers drawing pay and allowances not exceeding Rs. 6,000 per annum, and employed exclusively on military service, shall not be liable to the duty. Non-commissioned officers and officers of Police are also exempted, as well as subordinate Civil Servants drawing salaries of less than Rs. 1,000 yearly.

There is a clause in the Bill which empowers the Governor-General in Council to exempt from the tax any person who may be able to substantiate a claim to such exemption; and to suspend the operation of the Act in any part of India for which for local reasons it may not be just or expedient at once to enforce it.

These are the provisions of the Bill. We might, by a multiplication of the classes, have affected to make the distribution of the burden more equal; but while such an arrangement would greatly add to the complexity of the Bill, it would give rise to infinite contention, and increase the discretionary power of the assessors to a greater extent than is desirable. It is difficult to estimate the produce of a tax which is to a great extent a new one; but we have put it at £500,000. We might obtain double or treble this amount by a more comprehensive scheme of direct taxation; but to those who sigh for the restoration of the Income Tax, I can offer one inducement to accept the more limited measure which I shall have the honour to introduce. It does not compromise the policy of an Income Tax, or take up the ground which a tax of greater pretensions would cover. If, therefore, at a future period, the exigencies of the State should render it necessary to enlarge the area of direct taxation, you may either adopt a different scale of duties for the higher classes in the schedule, or you may remove altogether the higher classes to the Income Tax, leaving the License Tax to operate on profits below Rs. 1,000.

I must add that the Government, without giving a definite pledge, does not propose that this tax shall form a permanent source of the Imperial Revenue. During the first year the duties will be collected and credited like any other tax; but in our opinion a tax of this nature is better suited to local purposes than to the general purposes of the State, and therefore, in another year, we shall transfer it, modified, if experience should suggest such modification, together with a corresponding amount of charges of a local character, to the several Local Governments and Administrations. We shall require local charges are the most unsatisfactory part of the Budget. We can exercise no control over them, for we know nothing about them; and we must either comply implicitly with the demands which are made by the Local Governments, or take upon ourselves the responsibility of disallowing such requirements. In either case we may do mischief. On the one hand we may sanction an unnecessary charge which has been carelessly enforced by the head of a department who has no immediate interest in guarding against the waste of public money; on the other hand, by random parsimony, or by a parsimony regulated only by the state of the public revenue, we may check prudent and profitable expenditure. We desire, therefore, that the Local Governments shall in future determine their own expenditure so far as that expenditure concerns merely local objects; and that they shall provide the ways and means for themselves. In the vast and various provinces which are united under the dominion of the Crown throughout the continent of India, there are many sources of revenue which might be made available for local purposes, but which could not be used for Imperial objects without giving rise to just complaints of partial exaction, or even of breach of faith. I have been during the past year in frequent correspondence with the heads of the Local Governments on this subject, and from the frank communications which I have been permitted to hold with those eminent persons I have no reason to apprehend any serious difficulty in effecting such a separation of responsibility as I propose; and it will be our endeavour to bring these arrangements to maturity before the close of the ensuing financial year.

Estimating the Licence Tax at £500,000, we have still to provide £2,557,532, and I need not think this should be done without further taxation. In the estimate for Public Works, there is one conspicuous item which covers one-third of the whole grant. I refer to the head of Military Works, consisting chiefly of the new barracks which are to be constructed at almost every military station in India, at a cost on the whole of nearly 11½ millions, to be spread over five years. These reconstructions of military works commenced in 1855, and as those of the present financial year upwards of £1,800,000 on account of these works will have been defrayed out of ordinary revenue. The estimate for 1867-68, after making all proper abatements is nearly 3 millions. In the following year we shall have to provide £2,800,00 0 and in 1869-70, £2,700,000 will be required to complete these great works. We might of course have lessened the annual expenditure by spreading it over a wider space of time; but looking at the question on the mere ground of economy without any regard to higher considerations, there can be no doubt that economy can be best consulted by making the earliest possible provision for the health and effectiveness of the army quartered in this country. I should have preferred to go, as hitherto, deriving this charge, special and temporary as it is, out of the revenues of India. If a financier were to lay down any precise rule of separation between ordinary and extraordinary charge, there is scarcely a year in which he might not have a plausible pretence for transferring charge from revenue to capital account. I do not know how long such a process might go on; but I am sure that it would end, sooner or later, in a collapse of public credit. Questions of this sort are practically to be determined, not so much by rule, as by circumstances. I must remind you that we have to propose new taxation this year. Are we still further to increase that taxation on account of new barracks? In other words, is all the cost to fall on the tax-payers of the day, and all the benefit to be derived, without any other cost than the annual repairs, by the tax-payers of 1870 and future years? We think we are not warranted in extending taxation for such a purpose, and that we shall fulfil our duty if we provide all that we can out of revenue, and throw a part of the burden on our successors. We shall borrow a million towards the construction of barracks in the ensuing year; and even after this million has been borrowed, the remaining million will be charged to the revenues of the year.

Thus the sum we shall provide out of revenue for this extraordinary charge is nearly equivalent to the whole estimated produce of the new taxation. In fact, had it not been for this charge, we could have exactly balanced the estimates for next year. After this statement, I need not say another word in vindication of the course we have taken. The greatest stickler for defraying all charges within the year can hardly accuse us of an attempt to evade our obligations. The million loan to be raised in aid of the barrack expenditure will form no part of the two millions which I propose to borrow for wholly different purposes. It is satisfactory to be assured that this vast expenditure will not be unproductive of the results for which it is intended. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is, I believe, in possession of some important facts bearing on this point; and if my honourable and gallant friend should think fit to take this opport

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	2s.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11⅞d. do.
" demand		.....	1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris	do.	.....	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.			1s. 11⅞d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 8th March 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1854, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office—16, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co or LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Colombo.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/ per Rupee.

On demand	6	do.	4
	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 91,93,000 (£919,300).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 45,96,500 (£459,650).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies—
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Bonadaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
SABOO DHORAKHEIN LAW, of Messrs. Frankiesen, Law & Co.
SABOO HEERALALJI SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and if the necessary particulars and Vouchers are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 40,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd November 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid-up Capital Rupees 2,50,150.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE PUCHALEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MORUNDASS, Esq.

Auditors.

Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Daly.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 13th February 1867.

WANTED.

WANTED, one dozen pairs of LORRY WHEELS from three to three feet six diameter with axles five feet long. Also two SLING CARRIAGES with wheels 10 feet in diameter.

HASTINGS & COMPANY, Civil Engineers.
298, Middle Colaba, 7th March.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. HASTINGS & COMPANY have removed their OFFICES to No. 298 Middle Colaba, Ground Floor.

NOTICE—WANTED THREE ASSISTANTS to the Engineer for Local Funds in Khandeish. They must possess a practical knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, and laying out Roads and making Plans and Estimates.

Salary Rs. 150 per month, and Rs. 30 Batta. Applications to be made, Post Paid, to the undersigned.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee,
Khandeish.

Khandeish, Collector's Office, Dhoolia, 4th March 1867.

WANTED.—For No. 18 Contract G. I. P. Railway, a thoroughly qualified INSPECTOR to Superintend the construction of Bridgework, Earthworks, &c. &c., a MASON preferred. Apply by letter only enclosing testimonials before the 15th instant to Messrs. ADAMSON and CLOWSER, Contractor's office, Sholapore. 9th March, 1867.

WANTED SURVEYORS for employment on Irrigation Works in Guzerat. Apply stating terms, qualifications, &c., to Captain TREVOR, R. E., Byculla Club.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Messrs and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £2,000,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.

SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).

Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits ; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower :—

Age	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	15	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	5
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	12

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	* 35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital.....£2,000,000 *Sterling*
Total Invested Funds upwards of £2,750,000
Annual Income upwards of.....£ 320,000.

Directors.

Charles William Curtis, Esq., Chairman.

Charles F. Devas, Esq., Deputy Chairman
Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.,
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.,
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.,
JamesGoodson, Esq., M. P.,
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M. P.,
John G. Hubbard Esq., M.P.
Frederick H. Janson, Esq.,
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M. P.
John Martin, Esq.,
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.,
James Morris, Esq.,
Henry Norman, Esq.,
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.,
Abraham John Robarts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.,
Henry Vigne, Esq.,

Agents in Bombay.—SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

NOTICES.

CUMBERLAND HOTEL, 42, Falkland Road, one minute's walk from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station. This Hotel has been furnished and laid out to meet the wants of the public in general. The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, and at moderate rates. Excellent accommodation for Gentlemen and Families. The largest and best ventilated Billiard Room in Bombay. Pool every evening.

J. HIND & H. WEINTRAUB,
Proprietors.

Bombay, 21st February 1867.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.— G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promptly executed.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned :—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry ...Rs.	44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)... "	40 0	" 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

FISHING TACKLE

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1¼ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter

Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing. Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.

LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.

Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

In the Press

A COLLECTION

OF ALL THE

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BY

H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,

From 1862 down to the present day.

Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadevie.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following :—

Sarony's Patent Posing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxillary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York ; London in 1851 ; Paris in 1855 ; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857 ; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following :—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks ; Palanduin and Alarm Clocks ; Musical Boxes ; Silver-plated Ware ; Bronze and Flower Ornaments ; Mechanical Toys ; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto ; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles ; Cheroot Cases ; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders ; Card Cases ; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes ; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae ; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions ; Morocco Travelling Bags ; Fancy Inkstands ; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs ; Fans ; Superior Paris Perfumery ; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips ; Walking Sticks ; Pocket Books ; Opera and Occular Glasses ; Oil Paintings ; [illegible] of all kinds ; Rifles (Revolving [illegible] Pieces, and an immense variety [illegible] articles.

Watches, Clocks [illegible] Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired [illegible]

Orders from Out[illegible] to

NOTICES.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS ; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.

Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.

Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.

Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.

Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.

French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.

Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

Flor Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Maduro.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Steamboat do.
Opera Mild	Voronoff do.
Long Operas do.	Zetland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited,)
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

R. FELL & SON, AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, postponed till TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1867, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Mortgagees.

Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 19th March, (proximo,) unless previously disposed of by private contract, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Havelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government ; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale apply at Poona to R. FELL & SON ; at Bombay, to Mr. RIMINGTON, Solicitor, and Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 21st February 1867.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—The PROPRIETORS of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have opened this Hotel for the accommodation of the public. The Hotel is fitted up and furnished in a most complete manner, and no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable establishment. The Bed Rooms and Sitting Room are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beers are of the very best description.

Tiffins are always ready between the hours of 12 and 4 daily, and Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Dinners and Suppers either in the Dining Hall or Private Rooms.

A first class Billiard is also provided.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON. —(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William Street, London, E.C.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged ; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound ; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hote at 7 P. M. ; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb. 1867.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following :—

DR. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT *(Extractum Carnis)* for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN —These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

SPEED'S CALCUTTA do.

ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.

HOBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.

PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK and DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.

HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do.
TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.

TONIC OR QUININE WATER.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

NOTICES.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furnitare, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 97 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 138) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co. :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of 'The Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes ; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom : a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

BOMBAY.....TREACHER & Co.
MADRAS.....OAKES & Co.
KURRACHEE.....BUDGETT & BUGHES.
POONA.....TREACHER & Co

MANILLA CHEROOTS.—A small consignment of real MANILLA CHEROOTS, just landed per *Venilia*. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST landed, per "VANILLA," a consignment of the best CONGOU and PEKOE TEA, in boxes containing 7 and 10 pounds each.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—Mr. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built expressly for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs : and these may be indefinitely multiplied, MR. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.

Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles and include for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

MR. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited.